He is *ſtark* mad, who ever ſays
That he hath been in love an hour. *Donne.*
Thoſe ſeditious, that ſeemed moderate before, became deſperate, and thoſe who were deſperate ſeemed *ſtark* mad; whence tumults, confuſed hollowings and howlings. *Hayw.*
Who, by the moſt cogent arguments, will diſrobe himſelf at once of all his old opinions, and turn himſelf out *ſtark* naked in queſt of new notions? *Locke.*
In came ſquire South, all dreſſed up in feathers and ribbons, *ſtark* ſtaring mad, brandiſhing his ſword. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'RKLY. *adv.* [from *ſtark.*] Stiffly; ſtrongly.
As faſt lock'd up in ſleep as guiltleſs labour,
When it lies *ſtarkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shakeſpeare.*

STA'RLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtar.*] Having no light of ſtars.
A boundleſs continent,
Dark, waſte, and wild, under the frown of night,
Starleſs expos'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.
Cato might give them ſurlo's for another world;
But we, like ſentries, are oblig'd to ſtand
In *ſtarleſs* nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *light.*] Luſtre of the ſtars.
Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or ſpangled *ſtarlight* ſheen. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *ſtarlight*, without thee is ſweet. *Milton.*
They danc'd by *ſtarlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the ſtars.
Owls, that mark the ſetting ſun, declare
A *ſtarlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden's Virg.*

STA'RLIKE. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *like.*]
1. Stellated; having various points reſembling a ſtar in luſtre.
Nightſhade-tree riſes with a wooden ſtem, green-leaved, and has *ſtarlike* flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Bright; illuſtrious.
The having turned many to righteouſneſs ſhall confer a *ſtarlike* and immortal brightneſs. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
Theſe reaſons mov'd her *ſtarlike* huſband's heart;
But ſtill he held his purpoſe to depart. *Dryden.*

STA'RLING. *n. ſ.* [ꝼ́ꝛǣnling, Saxon.] A ſmall ſinging bird.
I will have a *ſtarling* taught to ſpeak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger ſtill in motion. *Shak. Henry* IV.

STA'RPAVED. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *pave.*] Studded with ſtars.
In progreſs through the road of heav'n *ſtarpav'd.* *Milton.*

STA'RPROOF. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *proof.*] Impervious to ſtarlight.
Under the ſhady roof
Of branching elm *ſtarproof.* *Milton.*

STAR-READ. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *read.*] Doctrine of the ſtars; aſtronomy. *Spenſer.*

STA'RRED. *adj.* [from *ſtar.*]
1. Influenced by the ſtars with reſpect to fortune.
My third comfort,
Starr'd moſt unluckily, is from my breaſt
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
2. Decorated with ſtars.
That *ſtarr'd* Ethiop queen, that ſtrove
To ſet her beauty's praiſe above
The ſea-nymphs. *Milton.*
He furious hurl'd againſt the ground
His ſceptre *ſtarr'd* with golden ſtuds around. *Pope.*

STA'RRY. *adj.* [from *ſtar.*]
1. Decorated with ſtars.
Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *ſtarry* ſky! *Pope.*
2. Conſiſting of ſtars; ſtellar.
Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours freſh,
The darkeſt ſkies with ſtore
Of *ſtarry* lights. *Spenſer.*
Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *ſtarry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, one common ſoul
Inſpires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden.*
3. Reſembling ſtars.
Tears had dimm'd the luſtre of her *ſtarry* eyes. *Shak. Illuſt.*

STA'RRING. *adj.* [*ſtellans*, Latin; from *ſtar.*] Shining with ſtellar light; blazing with ſparkling light.
Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of *ſtarring* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Craſhaw.*

STA'RSHOOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *ſhoot.*] An emiſſion from a ſtar.
I have ſeen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *ſtarſhoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling ſtar. *Boyle.*

To START. *v. n.* [*ſtartzen*, German.]
1. To feel a ſudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehenſion of danger.
Starting is an apprehenſion of the thing feared, and in that kind it is a motion of ſhrinking; and likewiſe an inquiſition, in the beginning, what the matter ſhould be, and in that kind it is a motion of erection, and therefore, when a man would liſten ſuddenly to any thing, he *ſtarteth*; for the *ſtarting* is an erection of the ſpirits to attend. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
A ſhape appear'd
Bending to look on me: I *ſtarted* back;
It *ſtarted* back. *Shakeſpeare.*
I *ſtart* as from ſome dreadful dream,
And often aſk myſelf if yet awake. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*
As his doubts decline,
He dreads juſt vengeance, and he *ſtarts* at ſin. *Dryden.*
He *ſtarts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and ſolicitous for fear of a ſurprize. *Collier on Covetouſneſs.*
2. To riſe ſuddenly.
Charm'd by theſe ſtrings, trees *ſtarting* from the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful ſound. *Roſcommon.*
They *ſtarting* up beheld the heavy ſight. *Dryden.*
The mind often works in ſearch of ſome hidden idea, though ſometimes they *ſtart* up in our minds of their own accord. *Locke.*
Might Dryden bleſs once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and new Milbourns muſt ariſe;
Nay, ſhould great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would *ſtart* up from the dead. *Pope.*
3. To move with ſudden quickneſs.
The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raiſe up their drowſy heads. *Cleveland.*
A ſpirit fit to *ſtart* into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
She at the ſummons roll'd her eyes around,
And ſnatch'd the *ſtarting* ſerpents from the ground. *Pope.*
4. To ſhrink; to winch.
What trick, what *ſtarting* hole, can'ſt thou find out to hide thee from this open ſhame? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
With tryal fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaſte, the flame will back deſcend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he *ſtart*,
It is the fleſh of a corrupted heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To deviate.
The lords and gentlemen take all the meaneſt ſort upon themſelves; for they are beſt able to bring them in, whenſoever any of them *ſtarteth* out. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *ſtart* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. *Creech.*
Keep your ſoul to the work when ready to *ſtart* aſide; unleſs you will be a ſlave to every wild imagination. *Watts.*
6. To ſet out from the barrier at a race.
It ſeems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a true principle, as the *ſtarting* poſt is none of the horſe's legs. *Boyle.*
Should ſome god tell me, that I ſhould be born
And cry again, his offer I ſhould ſcorn;
Aſham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my firſt *ſtarting* place. *Denham.*
When from the goal they *ſtart*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Ruſh to the race. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
The clangor of the trumpet gives the ſign;
At once they *ſtart*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*
7. To ſet out on any purſuit.
Fair courſe of paſſion, where two lovers *ſtart*,
And run together, heart ſtill yokt with heart. *Waller.*
People, when they have made themſelves weary, ſet up their reſt upon the very ſpot where they *ſtarted*. *L'Eſtrange.*
When two *ſtart* into the world together, he that is thrown behind, unleſs his mind proves generous, will be diſpleaſed with the other. *Collier.*

To START. *v. a.*
1. To alarm; to diſturb ſuddenly.
Direneſs, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once *ſtart* me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Being full of ſupper and diſtemp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery do'ſt thou come
To *ſtart* my quiet. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
The very print of a fox-foot would have *ſtarted* ye. *L'Eſtr.*
2. To make to ſtart or fly haſtily from a hiding place.
The blood more ſtirs
To rouze a lion than to *ſtart* a hare. *Shakeſpeare.*
I *ſtarted* from its vernal bow'r
The riſing game, and chac'd from flow'r to flow'r. *Pope.*
3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly.
Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *ſtart* a ſpirit as ſoon as Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare.*
It was unadviſedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier deſign, to *ſtart* and follow another of leſs moment. *Sprat.*
Inſignificant cavils may be *ſtarted* againſt every thing that is not capable of mathematical demonſtration. *Addiſon.*
I was engaged in converſation upon a ſubject which the people love to *ſtart* in diſcourſe. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
4. To diſcover; to bring within purſuit.
The ſenſual men agree in purſuit of every pleaſure they can *ſtart*. *Temple.*
5. To put ſuddenly out of place.
One, by a fall in wreſtling, *ſtarted* the end of the clavicle from the ſternon. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

START. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A motion of terrour; a ſudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm.
Theſe flaws and *ſtarts* would well become
A woman's ſtory at a Winter's fire,
Authoriz'd by her grandam. *Shakeſpeare.*
The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *ſtart*;
Againſt his boſom bounc'd his heaving heart. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden rouſing to action; excitement.
How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *ſtart* again. *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*
3. Sally; vehement eruption; ſudden effuſion.
Thou art like enough, through vaſſal fear,
Baſe inclination, and the *ſtart* of ſpleen,
To fight againſt me under Percy's pay. *Shakeſpeare.*
Several *ſtarts* of fancy off-hand, look well enough; but bring them to the teſt, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Eſtrange.*
Are they not only to diſguiſe our paſſions,
To ſet our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the *ſtarts* and ſallies of the ſoul? *Addiſon's Cato.*
We were well enough pleaſed with this *ſtart* of thought. *Add.*
4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.
Methought her eyes had croſt her tongue;
For ſhe did ſpeak in *ſtarts* diſtractedly. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thy forms are ſtudied arts,
Thy ſubtile ways be narrow ſtraits;
Thy curteſy but ſudden *ſtarts*;
And what thou call'ſt thy gifts are baits. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Nature does nothing by *ſtarts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but all her motions are gradual. *L'Eſtrange.*
An ambiguous expreſſion, a little chagrin, or a *ſtart* of paſſion, is not enough to take leave upon. *Collier.*
5. A quick ſpring or motion.
In ſtrings, the more they are wound up and ſtrained, and thereby give a more quick *ſtart* back, the more treble is the ſound; and the ſlacker they are, or leſs wound up, the baſer is the ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Both cauſe the ſtring to give a quicker *ſtart*. *Bacon.*
How could water make thoſe viſible *ſtarts* upon freezing, but by ſome ſubtile freezing principle which as ſuddenly ſhoots into it. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac.*
6. Firſt emiſſion from the barrier; act of ſetting out.
You ſtand like greyhounds in the ſlips,
Straining upon the *ſtart*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.
All leapt to chariot,
And every man then for the *ſtart* caſt in his proper lot. *Chap.*
If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *ſtart* of firſt performance is all. *Bacon.*
7. *To get the* START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another.
Get the ſtart of the majeſtick world. *Shakeſ. Jul. Cæſ.*
All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid aſleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party, during that time, doth cauteloſly *get the ſtart* and advantage at common law, yet the pretorian court will ſet back all things in *ſtatu quo prius*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Doubtleſs ſome other heart
Will *get the ſtart*;
And, ſtepping in before,
Will take poſſeſſion of the ſacred ſtore
Of hidden ſweets. *Craſhaw.*
Ere the knight could do his part,
The ſquire had *got* ſo much *the ſtart*,
H' had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand. *Hudibras.*
She might have forſaken him, if he had not *got the ſtart* of her. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*
The reaſon why the mathematicks and mechanick arts have ſo much *get the ſtart* in growth of other ſciences, may be reſolved into this, that their progreſs hath not been retarded by that reverential awe of former diſcoverers. *Glanville.*
The French year has *got the ſtart* of ours more in the works of nature than the new ſtile. *Addiſon.*

STA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtart.*] One that ſhrinks from his purpoſe.
Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee ſee I am no *ſtarter*. *Hudibras.*

STA'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtarting.*] By ſudden fits; with frequent intermiſſion.
Why do you ſpeak ſo *ſtartingly* and raſh. *Shak. Othello.*

To STA'RTLE. *v. n.* [from *ſtart.*] To ſhrink; to move on ſeeling a ſudden impreſſion of alarm or terrour.
The *ſtartling* ſteed was ſeiz'd with ſudden fright,
And bounding o'er the pommel caſt the knight. *Dryden.*
Why ſhrinks the ſoul
Back on herſelf, and *ſtartles* at deſtruction? *Addiſ. Cato.*
My frighted thoughts run back,
And *ſtartle* into madneſs at the ſound. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To STA'RTLE. *v. a.* To fright; to ſhock; to impreſs with ſudden terrour, ſurpriſe, or alarm.
They would find occaſions enough, upon the account of his known affections to the king's ſervice, from which it was not poſſible to remove or *ſtartle* him. *Clarendon.*
Wilmot had more ſcruples from religion to *ſtartle* him, and would not have attained his end by any groſs act of wickedneſs. *Clarendon.*
Such whiſp'ring wak'd her, but with *ſtartled* eye
On Adam. *Milton.*
To hear the lark begin his flight,
And ſinging *ſtartle* the dull night
From his watch-tower in the ſkies,
'Till the dappled dawn doth riſe. *Milton.*
The ſuppoſition that angels aſſume bodies needs not *ſtartle* us, ſince ſome of the moſt ancient and moſt learned fathers ſeemed to believe that they had bodies. *Locke.*
Inceſt! Oh name it not!
The very mention ſhakes my inmoſt ſoul:
The gods are *ſtartled* in their peaceful manſions,
And nature ſickens at the ſhocking ſound. *Smith.*
His books had been ſolemnly burnt at Rome as heretical: ſome people, he found, were *ſtartled* at it; ſo he was forced boldly to make repriſals, to buoy up their courage. *Atterbury.*
Now the leaf
Inceſſant ruſtles, from the mournful grove
Oft *ſtartling* ſuch as ſtudious walk below,
And ſlowly circles through the waving air. *Thomſon.*

STA'RTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; ſhock; ſudden impreſſion of terrour.
After having recovered from my firſt *ſtartle*, I was very well pleaſed at the accident. *Spectator.*

STA'RTUP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtart* and *up.*] One that comes ſuddenly into notice.
That young *ſtartup* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Sh.*

To STARVE. *v. n.* [ꝼ́ꝛeappan, Saxon; *ſterven*, Dutch, to die.]
1. To periſh; to be deſtroyed. Obſolete.
To her came meſſage of the murderment,
Wherein her guiltleſs friends ſhould hopeleſs *ſtarve*. *Fairfax.*
2. To periſh with hunger. It has *with* or *for* before the cauſe, *of* leſs properly.
Were the pains of honeſt induſtry, and of *ſtarving* with hunger and cold, ſet before us, no body would doubt which to chuſe. *Locke.*
An animal that *ſtarves* of hunger, dies feveriſh and delirious. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To be killed with cold.
Have I ſeen the naked *ſtarve* for cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sandys.*
4. To ſuffer extreme poverty.
Sometimes virtue *ſtarves* while vice is fed:
What then! Is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*
5. To be deſtroyed with cold.
Had the ſeeds of the pepper-plant been born from Java to theſe northern countries, they muſt have *ſtarved* for want of ſun. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To STARVE. *v. a.*
1. To kill with hunger.
I cannot blame his couſin king,
That wiſh'd him on the barren mountains *ſtarv'd*. *Shakeſp.*
Hunger and thirſt, or guns and ſwords,
Give the ſame death in different words:
To puſh this argument no further,
To *ſtarve* a man in law is murther. *Prior.*
If they had died through faſting, when meat was at hand, they would have been guilty of *ſtarving* themſelves. *Pope.*
2. To ſubdue by famine.
Thy deſires
Are wolfiſh, bloody, *ſtarv'd*, and ravenous. *Shakeſpeare.*
He would have worn her out by ſlow degrees,
As men by faſting *ſtarve* th' untam'd diſeaſe. *Dryden.*
Attalus endeavoured to *ſtarve* Italy, by ſtopping their convoy of proviſions from Africa. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
3. To kill with cold.
From beds of raging fire to *ſtarve* in ice
Their ſoft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
4. To deprive of force or vigour.
The powers of their minds are *ſtarved* by diſuſe, and have loſt that reach and ſtrength which nature fitted them to receive. *Locke.*

STA'RVELING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarve.*] An animal thin and weak for want of nouriſhment.
If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old ſir John hangs with me, and he's no *ſtarveling*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Now thy alms is giv'n, the letter's read;
The body riſen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *ſtarveling* bountifully fed. *Denne.*
The fat ones would be making ſport with the lean, and calling them *ſtarvelings*. *L'Eſtrange.*
The thronging cluſters thin
By kind avulſion; elſe the *ſtarv'ling* brood,
Void of ſufficient ſuſtenance, will yield
A ſlender Autumn. *Philips.*

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